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Posenship and I seeke. Kwox is the popular Hairer of the age
and everybody should be and it apparent to wost a hive. Itsi
habitorable, and dedice must continue to continue to

LEARY & Co & Fall Fasmox.-The subscrib LARY of the Construction o

BIRD'S FALL PATTERN HATS,-BIRD, No. 49 Namental, will introduce the standard patterns on Mosray, Sopt. 3. The thereto of the subscribes are manufactured without reference to cost of mancinal or work-massibly, and are fully equal to the productions of any house in the trade.

Star, No. 69 Names-od, near Midden-lane.

ESPENCHEIDS' Fall style of Hars for 1855 is entirely new and unique. It is the richnet fabric we have yet seen. Who would pay 64 for a Bay in Broadway, when one superior to every everyor can be purchased for 63 40, at No. 116 Nameuset, near Rechman.

DRY GOODS FOR THE FALL.-We have just

JET GOODS—JET AND GOLD JEWELRY—Com-prising Bracelets, Necklaces, Ear-Rings Shawi-Pinn, Watch-Ouselds, Cuff Pins Sieeve-Buttons, States, &c. Also, Parasols, Traveling Bags, Shell Combs, Fans, Bags, and a great variety of uncful and ornamental articles, at Ossonau, Boardanab & Townsand's, No. 827 Broadway, comer of Spring 8.

SEPTEMBER, 1855.-Opening of the Fall Campaign of Kvaxx's Clothing Warrhouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulron-at. Splendid Burinem Coats, 65; Blue Dress Coats, \$10; Fine Back Freek Coats, 65; Fancy Cassimere Cante, 62 50; beauti-tal Full Verts, 52.

English, French, German and American
FASCY Goods, Novelties, AND Tors,
No. 515 Broadway. RACHEL TRIUMPHANT!-The American public

admits the vast superierity of the great tragellienne, as it does that of the superb Royal Velvet, Taperity. Brassels and Ingrein Carrers, selling at a tremendous sacrifice at HIVAM ANDERSON'S, No. 99 Bowery. Planos.-Purchasers desiring a good instru-Planos.—Purchasers desiring a good instrument, one guaranteed to give entire estafaction or purchasen money refunded, at the lowest possible trice, should call at the great Music Store of Horacz Warras, No. 333 Broadway, whose assortment of celebrated Planos is the largest in the United States; prices so low as to defy competition, and terms so accummodating as to adapt themselves to the condition of sell. See names of the following celebrated makers whose Pisnos are constantly in stoom, Horace Waters's Modern Improved Planos are constantly in stoom, Horace Waters's Modern Improved Planos, T. Gibbert & Co.'s Premium Pianos with or without Jobkson, Hallett & Cumston's, Woodward & Brown's and Jacob Calchering's Boston Pianos, and in addition, those of five other New-York makers. Second-hand Pianos at great bargains. Planos to rest, and rent allowed on purchases. Sole Agency for the mile of S. D. & H. W. Sairra's Premium Malodicos, tuned the equal temperament.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BUR-

THE SMITHSONIAN HOUSE, Broadway, corner of

NOTICE. —We are now closing out the remainder of our suamer stock of Clothers without regard to profit or cost, a rare chance for sentlemen going South. We are also getting in for our early Fall and Winter trade the most elegant assortment of superior Clothers ever offered in New-York, which we expect to sell at such low prices as to command the attention of many more than our hundred thousand customers. DEVLIM & JESSUF, Nos. 33 and 35 John-M., corner of Nassau.

GREAT BARGAINS IN CARPETING .- As we are shout to open a new store at No. 361 Broadway, corner of Frankiës st., we shall sell off a large portion of our stock at No. 452 Pears st. at astorishingly low prices. Good Brussels Car-pete at 7/ per yard, and other goods at an equally great sacrifice. YOUNG & JANER, No. 432 Pearl st.

FEATHERS, BEDDING, &c .- Constantly on hand, comprising in part, a large emortment of Hair Matthesses.
Fractice Bergs, Paillasses, Cors, Bedsteads, Blankers, and Comforters, at No. 150 Chatham-st. corner Muberry, Wholesade and cetal.
MARTIN WILLARD, Agent.

GIFTS AND PRESENTS .- Just received and for sale at reduced prices, the choicest selection of Ladies' Rati-cures, Neckisces, Tellet Cases, Jet Bracolets, Traveling Ba-sets, Fans, Perfumery and Soaps; also every variety of Toys, Dolls and Games, at Rogens's Fancy Bassar, 449 Breadway,

IMPORTANT NEWS. VALUE OF RICH'S IMPROVED

"In the fire of the 3d inst., which consumed the brick building eccupied by Mr. John T. Thomas, opposite the Gas Works in this city, was a SAFE of the above description, containing the Books, Papers and Money of Mr. Thomas, and aithough the building was destroyed, on opening the Safe, the contents were found undisturbed, and in the same order and condition as when placed there, except a slight discoloration to the projecting ends of a few papers, and the backs of one or two books, caused by the steam generated in the Safe while at the greatest heat." Ang. 6, 1855. C. H. Camprikle, Agent, Savannah, Geo. I take pleasure in corroborating the foregoing statement, and in addition would add, that the books are now in use.

Ang. 6, 1855. C. H. Camprikle, Agent, Savannah, Geo. A large assortment, with Powder-proof Locks, for sale by the subscubers, who are sale proprieters of the recently putented Le Beile Lock, and only makers of Safes combining Ricci's

SEAMSTRESSES and STUDENTS, and all others who are obliged to work at night should read advertisement headed. "ECONOMICAL FACTS FOR THE PROPLE."

WET VAULTS effectually remedied in EVERY case, without one single exception, with Morn's imperiahable "Hydro-Impressions Chinery," as applied by him to Mestre. D. Devlin & Co.'s vaults, corner of Broadway and Murray-st., and others. Testimonials to that effect of known respectability can be seen at his office. Wet Cullars made dry by the same preparation.

A. R. Morn, No. 2 Pine-st.

Dr. S. S. Fitch, author of "Six Lectures on Consumption." &c., Office No. 714 Broadway, open daily (Sun-day excepted) from 9 until 5 o'clock, treats Consumption, Asth-roa, Diseases of the Heart, and all Chronic Diseases of Males and Females. Consultation free.

Wigs! Wigs!! Wigs!!!
BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE, Wigs AND TOUPEES -The best in the world, the admiration of comoliseurs, the envy of imitators. Sold and applied at No. 23 Broadway, (nine private rooms). The largest stock of Wigs and Toupees is America. Also, BATCHLLOG'S MOLDAVIA CREAM, for preserving the hair.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are famous in cases of terminuston of blood to the head, and save the lives of thousands who saffer from Dyspepts, Liver Complaints and Bile. Sold at the manufactories, No. 80 Malden-lane, N. Y., and No. 244 Strand, Lendon, and by all Druggists, at 25c., 625c. and #1 per box.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA is free from uppleasant taste, and three times the strength of the common Calcined Magnesia.

A World's Fair Medal and Four First Premium Silver Medals have been awarded it, as being the best in the market. For sale by the Druggists and country store keepers generally, and by the manufacturer. THOMAS J. HUSBAND, Fhiladeiphla.

DR. JAS. McCLINTOCK'S DIARRHEA CORDIAL is the great scientific remedy for Chronic Diarrhes and Bowel to Complaints. It seethes, beals and leaves the stomach and bowels in a healthy and natural state. His Wincoring Couran Researe also gives immediate relief and saves great suffering among children. Sold by A. Cushnan & Co., No. 285 Broadway, and by all druggists.

SUICIDE CAUSED BY DISAPPOINTED LOVE.—Coroner Cornell was called this morning to hold an inquest on the body of a German named Ferdinand Hoffmiester who committed suicide at his boarding-house, No. 80 Hadson-st., yesterday afternoon by shooting himself through the head with a pistel. A verdict was rendered that the deceased committed the act while laboring under a fit of temporary insanity. It appears that Hoffmiester had been for a long time devoted in his attentions to a lady whose husband is now in California. He had been persovering in his suit and desired to marry, but the lady would liste a to nothing of the sort. Hoffmiester carried his importantities so far as to assault a gentleman in the street who was as to much offered the lady, and on one occasion wont so far as to assault a gentleman in the street who was in her company, supposing him, no doubt, to be a rival. Disappointed in his endeavors to make the wife false to her marriage vows, he resolved to commit the act of suicide as above. The report of the pistol was heard by the immates of the house, but no notice was taken of it at the time, although they were suspicious that there was something wrong. The first intimation they had that Hoffmiester had destroyed himself was a discoloring on the ceiling beneath his room, cious that there was something wrong. The Bret industries that that Hoffmiester had destroyed himmation they had that Hoffmiester had destroyed himmation they bad that Hoffmiester had destroyed himmatically was a discolering on the ceiling beneath his room, caused by blood running down the cracks of the floor from the room above. On going to the room the door was found to be locked. It was hurst open, and there lay the man weltering in his blood. From the appearance of the body he had first attempted to destroy himmatic himmatic

New York Daily Tribunc.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 4, 1855.

Ora Faranos will oblige us by always addressing letters con-Our Friends will oblige us by alongs addressing letters con-issing money or subsciptions to the Fulleders, and those con-taining matter for our columns to the Millies. Of The Transval. A disregard of this distinction often causes delay and loss. And do not read across addressed to any tedividual Editor marked to not read across addressed to any tedividual Editor marked to private. To his absence may delay the opening of the letter till the information will have lost its raise. We are always glad to receive least of news, accounts of the state of the Crops, &c., in our business lotters, but in such cases please address them distinctly to the Editors, and sepa-rate about by as wide a space as practicable from the business part of the letter.

ADVERTISEMENTS intended for THE WEEKLY TAIRUNE of this week should be banded in by moon to-day. The immones edition now issued of this paper, makes it necessary, in order to secure their insertion, that our friends should thus early hand in their favors.

TEMPERANCE STATE CONVENTION.

On consultation together, and by the advice of several promi-ment friends of Prohibition, the Temperance State Convention have decided to postpone the time for holding the STATE CON-VENTION of the friends of the Prohibitory Law. It will therefore meet in the City Hall of the City of UTICA.

the 3d day of OCTOBER next, at 1 of WILLIAM RICHARDSON, Abnay, HORACE GREELEY, New York, R.N. HAVENS, New York, R.N. HAVENS, New York, POHN I. SUFFERN, Regkiand, EDGAR B. DAY, Greene, JAMES M. ANDREWS, Savatoga, LEONARD GIBBS, Washington, WESLEY BAILEY, Onoida, DANIEL, WAR DWELL, Jafferson, BENJAMIN JOY, Tompkins, CHARLES HATHAWAY, Delaware, LABAN HOSKINS, Caynga, S. C. CUYLER, Wayne,

Papers which copied or noticed the Call for the Convention are requested to insert the above.

The steamer Atlantic is now in the tenth day from Liverpool, and will no doubt be here before noen to-morrow. News of the greatest interest may be expected by her, among other things the result of the attack on Sevastopol commenced on the 17th ult. When the steamer arrives we shall lose no time in laying it before our readers.

We give elsewhere full reports of the opening of the September Session of the Common Council, with the Mayor's Message and Controller's Report. The Central Park Commission, in answer to a request, state that their Report will be ready about the 1st of October. The Controller states that he has, as per agreement, settled with the contractors for cleaning the streets of ten Wards, and the result shows a saving to the City of 38 per cent over the old system of cleaning by the Department of Streets and Lamps. The Semi-Annual Report of the Chief of Police came in, a chaos of figures without introduction by the head of that Bureau, or comparison with previous statements.

The Inquest at Burlington concluded the taking of evidence yesterday, and adjourned to this morning, when they will deliberate upon their verdict. We give full particulars of the condition of the wounded up to last evening.

The Hon. Milton S. Latham, member of Congress from California, has received his thirty pieces of silver for betraying freedom in voting for the Kansas villainy, the President having appointed him Collector at San Francisco in place of Hammond, kicked out to make room for the doughface.

The colored men at Philadelphia charged with riot and assault and battery upon Mr. Minister Wheeler have been acquitted of the charge of riot, and all but two of them acquitted of assault.

We regret to hear that the yellow fever is raging with renewed violence at Norfolk. On Saturday there were forty deaths. A number o

physicians and nurses are sick. PICKPOCKETS IN THE CITY HALL. A table annexed to the Controller's Report in this morning's TRIBUNE gives the sums taken from the Treasury for carriage hire by such members of the Common Council as mean to make the most of their chances to plunder the people. The table embraces one year, commencing on the 1st of July 1854. For the six months ending in December, the Aldermen got \$633 25, and the Councilmen \$2,370 50; but this was quite two modest for their appetites, for in the next six months the A dermen took \$1,282 50 and the Councilmen \$3,291 : the Mayor for the same half-year getting \$380: making the entire expense for carriage hire for one year \$7,577 25. It is possible that of all this sum there might have been a thousand dollars honestly and pardonably charged to the people: but the other six thousand is downright shameless robbery, without even the shadow of excuse. Look, for instance, at the charges of "Bill Drake," about the poorest stick for a legislator ever elected, even to a New-York Common Council. He lives in Fortyeighth-street, a few steps from the Eighthavenue, where the railroad cars (which run all night) are constantly passing; yet he manages to get \$264 75 for carriage hire; enough to pay five thousand three hundred fares on the railread, on which, for half the year certainly, and perhaps the whole, we presume he enjoyed a free ticket. Whatever this money may have been taken for, it will probably be charged to official duties as one of the Committee on Repairs and Supplies and the Committee on Roads. Then look at Ald. Boardman's grab for the last six months of his term. Boardman was elected as a "Reformer" from the Eleventh Ward; and so he "reformed" the Treasury out of \$167 for the last half of his "reforming" official exist-

But the Cogia Houssain of this precious band of Forty, is Alderman Howard of the Sixth Ward. From January to July this free and independent representative took \$358 75 for riding, a pretty bandsome amount for a man who lives in the same Ward and within six short blocks of the City Hall. Ald. Howard, however, never pretended to be in favor of reform; and if he goes on in this way he need not fear losing his character as an opponent of the retrenchment fogies.

The Councilmen named in the table have done very well for green hands. Between Seeley and Conover the strife has been close, but Seeley has laid Dan out, having got \$463 50 to the President's \$460. Others have been satisfied with smaller purses, ranging from \$200 down to less than \$10.

It would be curious to know just who use these carriages for which the people pay. It is currently reported that some of the members are extremely liberal with their orders, giving them out to short-boys and other lutimate friends, "atterly regardless of expense," During the warm weather, many of these Corporation carriages were reported at Hockaway and other pleasant places, carrying gay parties of prostitutes and genetices at the order of a well knows Alderman. Indeed it is the town's tell,

in certain circles, that Alderman So and se and Councilman This or that belong to the b'hoys, and give their women carrieges just when they ask for them.

But seriously, what can the people expect in the way of honest government when the lawmakers-not one or two, but a very large proportion of them-are constant and welcome visitors to houses of ill-fame, and pay their way with orders on the City Treasury for carriagehire. How long must we suffer this audacious robbery, coupled with such shameless moral degradation?

We are glad to state that there are in each Board a few men who have presented no bills for earrisge bire. The names of these gentlemen have an honorable place in the Controller's Report. It is also true of some who have drawn small amounts that they have done it in an honest if not a legitimate way, merely handing over to the City bills absolutely incurred while on public business. Economical people msy ask why such men cannot get to Harlem on the railroad for a shilling aplece instead of paying \$5 for a hack; but a liberal dispensation of patronage is expected among political friends. and representative dignity turns up its nose all over the world at the plebeian accommodations of its masters, the people. It might be more curious than profitable to investigate the system whereby a back-driver who has an alderman to carry, charges from \$3 to \$5 for distances which the law puts at \$1 or less; and why he would be fined and deprived of his license for merely demanding a higher fare from a citizen, yet is not fined nor otherwise punished for cheating the citizens in a mass.

The whole business is a swindle, in which no honest man can participate without raising the suspicion that his virtue is gone. It is one of the more flagrant of the knaveries whereby the taxpayers are literally robbed every year, and through which they are now greaning under the enormous assessment of nearly six millions of dollars for the support of that system of wholesale swindling called by courtesy the "City Government Ac-

OUR MINISTERS TO NICARAGUA.

Some fatality seems to hang over that unfortunate mission to Nicaragua. A black shade rests forever mournfully upon it. Our Ministers to Nicaragua seem predestined to collisions with pegroes-collisions in which they also seem destined to come off second best.

As Mr. Solon Borland, in all the conscious dignity of a Minister of the United States on a salary of \$9,000 a year, is enjoying the sweet evening air in the City of Greytown, an insolent negro flings a bottle at his head and puts his nose out of joint. The fate of Mr. Minister Wheeler is still more deplerable. He gets into a squabble with a negro woman, by name Jane Jehnson, out of which he comes, if not with a broken nose, with what is still worse-a decidedly damaged reputation for truth and veracity. The testimony of Jane Johnson given on the late trial at Philadelphia fully convicts Mr. Wheeler of having on previous occasions, and among others that of the traversing of Passmore Williamson's return to Judge Kane's writ of habeas corpus, told a story completely false, and, as there is too much reason to believe, deliberately and maticiously false.

To retrieve the honor of the United States. wounded in the person of Mr. Minister Borland, and as a plaster for his broken nose, the Administration caused Greytown to be bombarded and destroyed. What steps they will take to afford relief to themselves and Mr. Minister Wheeler, in the case of his damaged reputation for veracity, yet remains to be seen. This appears to be a case to which the simple and convenient remedy of bombardment by a ship-of-war, resorted to in the case of Mr. Borland, is not precisely applicable. If the Marshal had only succeeded in nabbing Jane Johnson, while she was attending as a witness in Judge Kelley's court, the whole matter might have been settled very easily. It would only have been necessary to put a cowhide into the hand of Mr. Wheeler, and his own wrongs and the insult to the United States would have been speedily and amply avenged on Jane Johnson's person. As matters stand we confess ourselves very much in the dark as to how either the United States or Mr. Wheeler is to be avenged; and still more so as to how his damaged reputation is to be

THE CONTROLLER'S REPORT. The Annual Report of the Controller, published, in accordance with the Charter, two months before election, was laid before the Common Council last night. It embraces the financial operations of the City Government for the year ending July 1, 1855. It is hardly probable that the tax-payers of New-York can be astonished at any thing in the way of expenses, but the enormous sums set forth in this Report ought to arrest the attention of every person who has an interest in the property and Government of the City. Among the leading items of expense are nearly \$600,000 for the Alms-House : \$133,000 for the City Inspector's Department; \$268,000 for Cleaning Streets: \$238,000 for interest on money borrowed in advance of collection of taxes; \$372,000 for Lamps and Gas: \$830,000 for the Po lice; \$101,000 for Printing: \$209,000 for Repairs and Supplies; \$163,000 for Street Repairs, \$315,000 for Salaries, \$815,000 for Com mon Schools in the City, \$162,000 for Common Schools for the State, and \$319,000 for the State mill tax. For the other items we refer to the tables published in the report. The entire smount of expense on account of the City Government for the last six months in 1854 was \$1,818,219 86; for the first six months in 1855, \$2,338,765 53, making a total for the year of \$4,157,057 39. The whole expenditure, inc'uding the trust accounts for the year, is \$13,535,271 23. The entire receipts for the same period were \$13,967,161 24. During the year \$4,739,979 of the temporary debt has been paid. The total sum raised by general taxation during the twelve months was \$5,466,051 31. The Controller goes into an explanation of the various items of expenditure, but we have not room to follow him through the report. He states that every considerate mind on an examina tion of the footings of the massive columns of expenses, must be deeply impressed by the magnitude of the amount abbually exterted by the Olly

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enprecedented incresse of those extertions from

year to year. Estravagence perrades all depart

ments of the Covernment, and all seem to be upo

fully of its expenditures. A few days since we made a special refer. "ce to the increase of City at penditures, and showed from the footings in the Controller's office that the present will be by far the most expensive year that we have yet had, the whole outlay reaching near six millions of dollars. The total amount of the City debt is a trifle over fourteen millions, for which the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund hold securities to the extent of about five and a half millions, leaving eight and a half millions unprovided for. There seems to be a tremendous leakage through the Department of Repairs and Supplies, and also through the Street Department, and the popular impression is that the heads of those departments are making a very fine thing of their offices. Indeed in the political market either of these, and two or three other heads of departments, would be rated at about fifty thousand dollars a year for a man of moderate abilities, and for a smart man about a hundred thousand. It is not difficult to determine who pays these enormous sums, but it is less easy to find out how they are spent. The Controller alludes to our miserable market arrangements which are both expensive and disgraceful to the City, and states that the City of New-Orleans farms out its markets so as to produce a revenue of \$200,000 a year, which, with our population, ought to give us half a million at least. And yet the influence of the parties in control of the markets is strong enough to crush the life out of anything like reforms proposed in the Common Council. The most ungracious exhibit made by the Controller, and the one most disgraceful to the City, is the Carriage Hire swindle, to which we have alluded in another article. The history of opening, grading and altering streets, if it were trathfully written, would be a striking chapter in the narrative of public peculation. But the curtain hangs too darkly over it to be raised without more effort than we can make at present. About the only increase of expenditure at which the people can legitimately rejoice, is that for the support of Common Schools and although the State law bears hard upon the City, the important interests of education, we trust, are so well understood that this heavy item will be borne without a murmur. The little trifles of \$100,000 for Contingent Expenses of the Common Council, and such pickings, look small among these large sums we are dealing with, and may for the present be passed over. Appended to the report are several tables showing the details of the expenses, and among them one stating the amount of taxes and the objects for which they were levied for each of the past six years. From this table the reader will see at a glance the frightful growth of City Expenditures in certain Pepartments, and may be able to guess why it is that men elected to office go in as poor as church mice and come out with blocks of houses, bank and railroad stock in abundance, and are generally reputed to be very wealthy. This report of the Controller is the most important one of the year, and should be carefully studied by the electors who are called upon to fill City Offices in

THE BRITISH GENERAL.

On that morning, so inauspicious to British fame, when her army in such pomp and panoply set forth for Sevastopol, the English forces were under the command of Lord Ragian, Commander-in-Chief; the Duke of Cambridge, Sir De Lacy Evans, Sir George Bown, Sir Richard England, and Sir George Catheart, Generals of the infantry divisions; and the Earl of Lucan, of the cavalry division. Of these, Lord Raglan died, worn by work and trouble, at his post; the Duke of Cambridge, Sir De Lacy Evans and Sir George Brown returned successively on sick leave-the last driven from the field by unnumbered wounds; Sir George Catheart fell gallantly at Inkermann; the Earl of Lucan was 'gnominiously recalled; and the orders of the day from the camp of Sevastopol, received by the last mail, announce the departure of Sir Richard England, the last who lingered on the scene. Others, of the better mettle and more vigorous dash of blood of the people, have taken their places and are now running their race bethe walls of Sevastopol. Upon this close of the first generation of generals some reflections are suggested by a recent speech of Sir George Brown, delivered at Leamington, in defense of the aristocratic system which prevails in the British army.

Of the genera's we have mentioned, three were of the privileged order-Lord Raglan, the Duke of Cambridge and Lord Lucas; and upon the ability or chivalry of these three alone can any shadew rest. Of the first of these we have not yet had the material from which to form an important opinion. While living he was loudly denounced by many of those lips which have spoken the most afficient culegies above his grave. But while many have pronounced him a great man, few, even in the presence of that sable pall and plume which shroud and sentinel all failings, have ventured

to pronounce him a great general. The Duke of Cambridge, who commanded the division of Guards, had never seen any service, and without even going through the mockery of those various steps by which the aristocratic soldier mounts to preferment, was placed, over the heads of many brave men, in command of the 17th Lancers, subsequently in the post of Inspector of Cavalry in Ireland, whence he was transferred to the Northern division of England and was finally named to the lucrative command of the Coldstream Guards in addition to his regular allowance as a royal loafer of \$60,000 a year. On the opening of the Crimean war, being appointed to the command of the division of Guards and raised to the rank of major-general, without the smallest claim of either service or ability, he accepted the post under the impres sien, we presume, as has been since ad nitted by the Government, that the expedition was but a gorgeous masquerade. When the hour of trial came, how did he carry himsolf! At the Alma and Intermann he is charitably represented as having lost his head, and after having exhibited himself in a light which left the world wonderlag, as of another Hamlet, whether his madness was counterfeit or real. returns on the slok list and, pocketing his salary as major general and colonel of a regiment fighting in the East, passes his invalided hours in the West presiding ever diamers, dencing at balls, or proceeding to Paris on a royal royater. To tempt him to return, the Queen, who is sulfattons for the honor of her house, has affered him the command in shief reeigned by (feneral Simpson, but better for him to surve in London luxury than rolgs smid Orimsan bardehips Do much for Cambridge. Lord Lucan, who comes next upon the sound,

rating upon the theory that the greatness and glory of the fifty is to be estimated by the case:

owed his rapid rise in the army and bis appoint ment to the command of the cavalry wholly to blarank as a nobleman. He had never seen service in any but the Irish Crow-bar brigade, and though he cah! bited prodigies of valor in extermina ting his wretche, tensatry in their hour of sorrow and of want, he furnished on the Eastern field another wonderful example of how in great minds the most opposite qualities may be combined. Without wishing to spoil by explanation the very pretty quarrel between Lord Ragian and imself, it is conceded on all hands that he exhibited a most marvelous discretion. Popular impulses are in the main always right, and popular nicknames are never without some foundation. In the camp he was christened by the soldiers Lord Look-on. The gayest part, however, of the play was that afterpiece in which those mirthful beings, the priests and small squireens of that enlightened portion of Ireland called Mayo, declared on his return, with charming satire, "their entire confidence in his ability "and valor." On the strength of this declaration we presume he has recently received the ribbon of the Bath in company with the hero of a hundred fights, De Lacy Evans.

Let us now descend yet another step to the generals of brigade, where we find aristocracy figuring in the persons of Lord Cardigan, who first commanded the light brigade of cavalry, and Lord George Paget, who succeeded him. Lord Cardigan led in that celebrated charge of the six hundred, of which Tennyson has sung in such virile strains. Could he have faltered when Lucan gave the word to charge ? Was he more brave than Colonel Shewell or Colonel Douglass who were by him? Was he more gal'ant than Sergeant Reilly or private Murphy who fell? No ribbon floated before them, no feast awaited their return, no stone would mark their grave, but they rode on. Like the celebrated single-speech orator, Hamilton, Lord Cardigan seems determined to acquire the character of the single-charge dragoon. He too has never since smelt powder, but is rioting

in his old revels in London's gay saloons. Lord George Paget was also in the Balaklava charge, and this short story describes his service. On the plea that he had a lovely wife, he refused to continue upon duty, and sent in his resignation, and it was only at the most earnest instance of royalty itself, who feared his defalcation would swell the tumult against aristocracy, that he was induced to withdraw his resignation and after a time return. To reconcile him to remaining at his post, he was placed, though a notoriously incompetent officer, in charge of the Light Cavalry brigade over the heads of Col. Bell and Col. Shewell, whose services for length and merit as far transcended his as the planet Jupiter outbulks the moon. But even this sop did not satisfy him, and by the general orders of the day we see that this specimen of the aristocratic system has left yet once more for England.

It is not necessary to our purpose to travel lower or to allude to the feeling, said by the public journals of England to prevail in aristoeratic, military circles, that the Crimes is "a bore," or to the almost total absence from the recent gazettes of the names of those aristocratic recruits who in hours of sunshine were buzzing in glitterieg throng around the Horse-Guards. The examples we have cited are sufficient; in view of them we cannot withhold our weader that even so patient and lord-worshiping a being as John Bull can permit the absence of these soldiers of fashion from their duty, and not insist upon the stera rule of the Duke of Wellington: "sail or sell." True valor does not consist in a brilliant charge once in a century, when amid flash and thunder and cloud men see not and care not whither they go; it rather belongs to that steady devotion to duty which amid daily till and protracted dificulties and sufferings never swerves.

A MESSAGE FROM THE MAYOR. Mayor Wood sent a Message to the Common

Council last night giving those worthies an overhauling for not attending to plans for reform which he January. He complains that the suggestions then made, covering a wide field for legislative work, have not been acted upon nor even considered, and thinks that the important character of his plans should have overborne minor business. The tenor of his communication is to threw upon the Common Council the responsibility of the non-fulfillment of the promises of reform which he then made. Among these were the improvement of the public finances to secure increased revenue without increased taxation; the reduction of expenditures; the stoppage of peculation, and the entire eradication of the sharks who are everlastingly around the Council Chambers and Departments; also the guarding of the public health, and the increasing of commercial facilities. The Mayor refers particularly to a few items in his introductory Message. Cattle driving in the streets he says is an abuse to which our citizens have submitted too long, and he thinks the Common Council deserves the severest censure if it longer skulks from its duty in ridding us of this dangerous nuisance. The new City Hall is hurried up. The City is now paying largely for rent, the courts and departments are badly accommo dated, and business hindered, and still for twenty months nothing has been done to remedy the inconvenience. Touching upon the Battery enlargement, he passes on to the removal of offal from the City, for which the people are paying \$4,000 per month, without contract and in violation of the City charter. In view of the ... ose manner in which that business has been carried on, he says he had no disposition to assume responsibility when the necessary legislative or legal proceedings can be obtained to warrant action; but in this case, as in others, if need be, it shall be assumed, be Beving that the saving of \$50,000 per annum is sufficient justification for the exercise of a little more of the one man power. Street cleaning is another topic in the message, and a history of the operations of the year is given. From some recent requisitions of the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, it appears that the work is now going on at the ratio of \$ 150,000 a year. The Mayer urges action, sugposting that a saving of \$350,000 per annum, giving at the same time theroughly clean streets, to an object of sufficient importance to commend the affection of the Common Council at ones. The public market system, he says, wants an outiro remodeling. As new condupred it is tittle better than a unisance. The paunter traduce have been driven from place to place, until city business is obstructed, streets

are blocked up, and confusion worse confounded reigns in the neighbortend of all the markete. He calls attention to the manner in which sureties for the fulfillment of public contracts are received, and recommends that contractors be obliged to furnish sureties who will qualify as to their responsibility at the time of putting in the estimates. Mr. Wood concludes by saying that nothing in his communication is interded as a reflection upon the Legislativa branch of the City Government; that the strength of his language must be excused on secount of the deep concern felt by the Executive head in view of his own responsibilities for the administration of the Government. He does not expect the Common Council to take immadiste measures to remove all of the thousand evils and errors now so palpable in the Goverament, and has no wish to increase his own labors, but is ready to assume any additional burden if it can result to the benefit of the City.

This Message is not only important for what it does say, but equally so for what it omits. Among the things to which we see no reference is the miserable failure of the Mayor's attempt to close the grog-shops on Sunday. Not a word is said of the evil of street-walking women, now much more conspicuous and flagrant than ever before. The Mayor also has entirely overlooked the policy dealers and lottery-ticket sellers. The fashienable gambling. houses in Broadway, as well as the democratic institutions of the same kind in the Bowery and the filthy dens of the Five Points are passed by without remark. He seems to forget, too, his promise to furnish for publication, soon after the 1st of May, a list of owners of property leased to courtezans and gamblers. The Prohibitory Law, now the most prominent statute in the public estimation, and one upon which the people are at this moment peculiarly sensitive, is passed by unnoticed. The condition and efficiency of the Police Department is another topic which the Mayor has overlooked. But perhaps he has accomplished all the reforms in that branch of the service that he contemplated. If so, the public would be very happy to see the list of appointments made since the 1st of January, that they may have the pleasure of making the acquaintance of the new guardians of their lives and property. Altogether this message of the Mayor does not show us anything that has been done, nor anything that is to be done but puts upon the shoulders of the Common Council the responsibility of carrying out the reforms promised by him and not by them. With regard to the rapid increase of expenses for City Government he is profoundly silent; but this omission is of less consequence, as the Controller's Report appears with the message. We commend the stubborn facts and figures of Mr. Flagg to the interested reader.

SLAVERY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

The attempts now making for the reestablishment of Slavery in the State of Pennsylvania naturally excite some curiosity as to what have been in times past the sentiment and action upon that subject of the people of that State.

Slavery was introduced into Pennsylvania cotemporaneously with its first settlement, but even in those early times there were not wanting protests against it, especially on the part of the German Quakers, (those from whom Germantown took its name,) who were among the earliest emigrants thither. It has been stated that Penn himself was the owner of slaves, but this statement, which Bancroft repeats, does not rest on any very strong evidence, and has been discredited by many of Penn's admirers, including one or more of his recent biographers. What is more certain is, that Penn exerted himself, though with less success than he desired, to provide by law for the marriage, religious instruction and kind treatment of slaves.

A servile plot, real or pretended, in 1712, to burn the City of New-York, and which resulted in the execution of nineteen negroes accused of participation in it, occasioned no little alarm in all the neighboring Colonies. That alarm in connection with the French and Indian war then raging, produced in Massachusetts an act totally prohibiting the further import of Indians as slaves-slaves of at description being at that time occasionally brought from the Spanish Main, and in larger num bers from the more southerly English colonies, especially the Carolinas, where the practice prevailed not only of selling as slaves Indian prisoners of war, but, as the fashion still is in Africa, of making war with an eye to the capture of prison-

ers and of the profit to be made by selling them. That same alarm occasioned in Pennsylvania the passage of an act imposing a duty of twenty pounds (intended to operate as a prohibition,) upon all negroes or Indians brought into the province by land or water, intended to be held or sold as slaves. But the British Governmentwhich on behalf of the British slavetraders, exercised at that time over the legislation of Pennsylvania the same vigilant superintendence which Judge Kane now assumes to exercise on behalf of the Southern slaveholders-saw fit to interfere; and this act, a few months after its passage, was disallowed and repealed by the Queen.

There was indeed a clause in this act granting ndulgence for a period not exceeding six nonths to "gentlemen and strangers traveling in the province, who might have negro or Indian slaves to attend them;" but as this number of attendants was expressly limited, not to exceed "two for one person," it would hardly have served the purpose of Mr. Minister Wheeler, who came attended by three. He might, however, have claimed the privilege of "trader," (to which probably he would have had no objection,) and have availed himself of that clause of the act which allowed a drawback of the duty upon reexportation within twenty days But though this act was repealed by the British Government, as the act for the abolition of Slavery has since been by Judge Kane, a smaller duty was allowed to be imposed without objection; and this, with the existing scruples on the subject, and the preference for white indented servants of which Pennsylvania had a large supply, kept the number of negroes imported within a very narrow limit, but few slaves being held out of the city of Philadelphia. At a later period the Quaker testimony against

Slavery was taken up and renewed by Sandiford and Lay, who brought with them to Pennsylvania a strong detestation of the system of servitude, which they had seen in Barbados in all its rigors. The same testimony was persorveringly urged by Woolman and Benezet, whose exheriations were not without effect, as some of the Quakers, not in Pennsylvania only, but in North Carolina and other States, began to set the example of manumitting their slaves. Benevolent and redecting men